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REPORT

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

COUNTRY North Korea
SUBJECT Sociological; Medical
HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper
WHERE PUBLISHED Pyongyang
DATE PUBLISHED 20 Oct 1949
LANGUAGE Korean

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949
DATE DIST. ²⁴ Aug 1950
NO. OF PAGES 2
SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE T'usa Sinmun.USSR SENDS BACTERIOLOGISTS TO NORTH KOREA

The USSR has been extremely generous in rendering assistance to the development of public health measures in the People's Republic. Some of the most significant contributions made by the USSR since the liberation of Korea are as follows:

1. The USSR helped us to establish a democratic health service system, under which both rich and poor get the same kind of medical treatment. The USSR has been extremely generous in bringing into North Korea the most modern medical equipment, techniques, outstanding doctors, medical specialists, and technicians from her country.
2. The improvement has been noticeable particularly in the field of epidemic prevention and control. In 1946, when a cholera epidemic invaded the People's Republic from South Korea, Soviet doctors, public health officers, and the Soviet Red Cross effectively checked it. Soon following this came waves of epidemics of typhus, smallpox, and various native chronic infectious diseases. Each time, the menace was effectively destroyed by the undaunted efforts of the Soviet doctors, health officers, and Red Cross workers.
3. In August 1946, the North Korea Epidemic Research Institute was established, and the Soviet government sent us bacteriological research equipment as well as the bacteriologists, Dr Chemiru /this and succeeding names are Korean approximations of Russian names/ Mre Kurutu, and others. These bacteriologists worked closely with native doctors to obtain accurate solutions to the various scientific problems in the experimentation on and production of serums and vaccines.

Soviet doctors and specialists, who numbered several scores, unselfishly combated the 1947 winter plague and the various types of diseases which the Japanese left behind. During the plague, 540,000 houses were visited, 6,700,000 persons were inoculated, and nearly 1,000 public health programs sponsored.

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In early 1948, Chirukairro and one other doctor of bacteriology; in August 1948, Dr Archunin, a famous professor of medicine; and in 1947, Dr Chiach'enko, a professor of roentgenotherapy at the Moscow Medical Institute came to North Korea to introduce new medical knowledge to the medical colleges of the People's Republic. At the same time the Soviet government cordially invited our native doctors to that country to learn the most advanced Soviet medical science. In 1945, two North Korean doctors were invited to visit the USSR. Following this, several scores of North Korean doctors went to Moscow to do important research during 1946 and 1947, and most recently, several scores of our medical students were invited to study advanced medical science in the USSR.

In the summer 1949, when the contagious encephalitis which originated in South Korea hit North Korea, the Soviet government again sent us eight renowned specialists in the fields of bacteriology and epidemic prevention, along with quantities of bacteriological research equipment and drugs. Upon arrival, the doctors immediately began experiments on encephalitis at the Epidemic Research Institute, and before long, they obtained notable results in their research.

4. Since 1946, the Soviet government has opened 17 Soviet Red Cross Hospitals throughout North Korea. (The total number of beds installed at these hospitals represented 23 percent of the aggregate of all hospital beds available in North Korea.) These hospitals treated or hospitalized a total of 700,000 Korean patients at an unbelievably low fee (18 percent of cost). The unusual generosity of the Soviet government was again demonstrated recently when it turned over 15 of the hospitals, equipment and all, to us as a special gift to the people of North Korea.

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